

# final minutes

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## **Michigan Law Revision Commission Meeting**

Thursday, June 20, 2013 ▪ 11:30 a.m.

Room 810 ▪ Farnum Building  
123 W. Allegan ▪ Lansing, Michigan

### **Members Present:**

Richard McLellan, Chair  
Tony Derezinski, Vice Chair  
Representative Tom Leonard  
John Strand  
George Ward  
Judge William Whitbeck

### **Members Absent and Excused:**

Senator Vincent Gregory  
Representative Andrew Kandrevas  
Senator Tonya Schuitmaker

### **Others Present:**

Carl Reynolds, CSG Justice Center  
Andy Barbee, CSG Justice Center  
Keith Barber, Legislative Corrections Ombudsman  
Connie Burgess, Office of Representative Joe Haveman  
Susan Cavanagh, Office of the Legislative Council Administrator/MLRC Clerk  
Bob Ciaffone, Political Activist  
Beth Clement, Office of the Governor  
Marshall Clement, CSG Justice Center  
Clifford Flood, State Bar of Michigan  
Phil Goodrich, Office of Representative Leonard  
Kathy Hagenian, MI Coalition to End Domestic & Sexual Violence  
Dan Hayes, MDOC  
Dave Hodgkins, Office of Representative John Walsh  
Richard Jerome, Pew Charitable Trusts  
Chris Klaver, Gongwer News Service  
Barbara Levine, Citizens Alliance on Prisons & Public Spending (CAPPS)  
Russ Marlan, MDOC  
John Mulcrone, Senate Democratic Counsel  
Mike Pendy, PAAM  
Jessica Peterson, MDOC  
Chad Schmucker, State Court Administrator - SCAO  
Matt Schueller, Office of Representative Greg MacMaster  
KC Steckelberg, Prosecuting Attorney Association of MI  
Bruce Timmons  
Dawn VanHoek, State Appellate Defender  
Ellen Whelan-Wuest, CSG Justice Center  
Jane Wilensky, MLRC Executive Secretary  
Anne Yantus, SADD

## **I. Convening of Meeting**

Chairperson McLellan called the meeting to order at 11:40 a.m.

## **II. Roll Call**

The roll was taken and absent members were excused. A quorum was present.

## **III. Approval of February 21, 2013 Meeting Minutes**

The Chair asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the February 21, 2013 meeting. No corrections or additions were offered. **Commissioner Derezinski moved, supported by Commissioner Ward, to adopt the minutes of the February 21, 2013 Michigan Law Revision Commission meeting. The minutes were unanimously approved.**

**IV. Approval of May 22, 2013 Meeting Minutes**

The Chair asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the May 22, 2013 meeting. Ms. Wilensky asked that the minutes reflect that Bruce Timmons was at the meeting and be added to the list of attendees. No other corrections or additions were offered. **Commissioner Ward moved, supported by Judge Whitbeck, to adopt the minutes of the May 22, 2013 Michigan Law Revision Commission meeting. The minutes were unanimously approved.**

**V. Criminal Sentencing and Procedures Project**

The Chair offered comments regarding the Criminal Sentencing and Procedures project and called on Commissioner Derezinski to provide more details. Commissioner Derezinski highlighted the efforts made so far and explained the process going forward. He emphasized that the project would include extensive involvement with all stakeholders. He then called on Mr. Carl Reynolds of The Council of State Governments to begin the kick-off presentation. A copy of the CSG presentation is attached to these minutes.

A future meeting schedule was discussed with possible meetings in September, November, January, and March. Commissioner Derezinski noted that the Commission seeks collaboration and input with all stakeholders and assured everyone that there will be ample opportunity to ask questions.

**VI. Public Comment**

The Chair asked if there were any public comments. There was none.

**VII. Adjournment**

Having no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:25 p.m.

*(Approved at the September 24, 2013 Michigan Law Revision Commission meeting.)*

**JUSTICE CENTER**  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



## Michigan's Sentencing and Justice Reinvestment Review

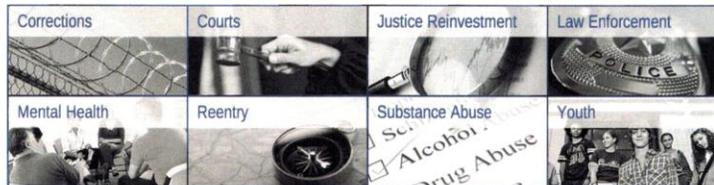
Kickoff Meeting

June 20, 2013

Carl Reynolds, Senior Legal & Policy Advisor  
Andy Barbee, Research Manager  
Ellen Whelan-Wuest, Policy Analyst  
Marshall Clement, Division Director

### Council of State Governments Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence



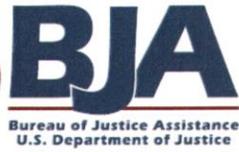
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## Our Justice Reinvestment Work and Funders

# Justice Reinvestment

*a data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending  
and reinvest savings in strategies that can  
decrease recidivism and increase public safety.*



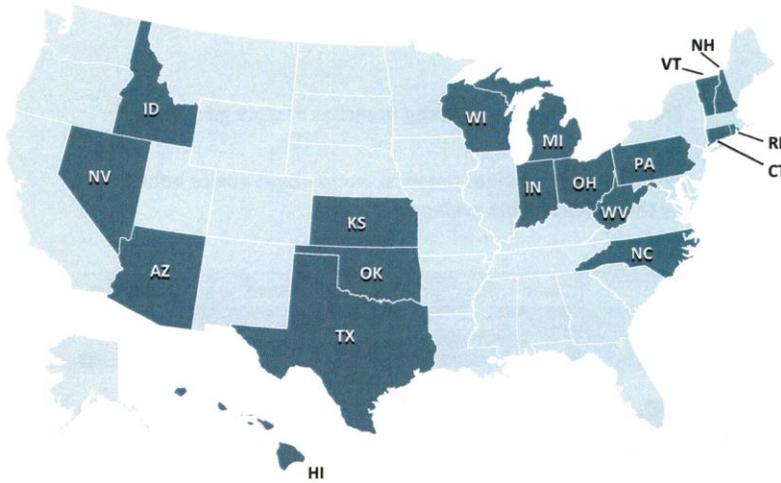
THE  
**PEW**  
CENTER ON THE STATES

Public Safety  
Performance  
Project

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## CSG Justice Reinvestment States to Date



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## Previous Work in Michigan

**JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IN MICHIGAN**  
**Policy Options to Deter Crime, Lower Recidivism, and Reduce Spending on Corrections**

This brief describes a range of policy options that the Council of State Governments Justice Center (Justice Center) has developed for Michigan policymakers. It tracks the findings outlined in a companion report, *Analysis of Crime, Community Corrections, and Sentencing Policies*. Both the report and this policy brief were developed in response to a request from Governor Jennifer M. Granholm, Senate Minority Leader Michael D. Bishop, and Speaker of the House Aulisio Iuliano for innovative technical assistance to address the high rates of crime and recidivism in Michigan and to reduce spending on corrections.

To guide the Justice Center's collection and analysis of data, the state leaders established a bipartisan, statewide working group, the Justice Reinvestment Working Group. The working group agreed that whatever policies they decide to advance should be consistent with the principles of justice reinvestment. In other words, in the event policy changes effectively lower the Department of Corrections' budget, a portion of those savings should be reinvested in strategies that the working group has determined will reduce crime and strengthen communities.

The options in this policy framework stem largely on the expertise and experience of the working group members and a diverse group of Michigan stakeholders, including local government officials and representatives of community-based organizations. These options are not a State set of recommendations; they are a range of alternatives against that Michigan's leaders should fully consider in partnership with a broad group of stakeholders to ensure that any options that are being considered are efforts that will make communities safer and stronger while reducing corrections spending.

During the initial meeting, the Justice Center and working group members agreed and proposed to the Department of Corrections agencies that an issue management plan would be developed by the Department of Corrections to monitor the work of the project. Additional proposals were also submitted by the working group, however, participants concluded that the options offered in this brief were among the most likely to achieve particular on reducing crime and recidivism and generating significant savings given the current state of Michigan's budget.

Justice Reinvestment in Michigan 1

### Justice Reinvestment Initiative (2008 - 2010)

- ✓ Formed working group, met with 50+ stakeholders and organizations
- ✓ Project focused on:
  - Law enforcement resources
  - Recidivism reduction strategies
  - Reducing spending on corrections

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## State Leaders Request Assistance with Sentencing and Parole Review

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
LANSING, MICHIGAN  
January 23, 2013

Marshall Clement  
Director, State Initiatives  
Council of State Governments Justice Center  
218 1st Ave, Suite 403  
Seattle, WA, 98104

Re: Assistance with review and analysis of Michigan Sentencing Guidelines

Dear Mr. Clement:

Please accept this formal request for the Council of State Governments to assist the Michigan Law Revision Commission (Commission) in reviewing, analyzing and making recommendations regarding changes to the Michigan Sentencing Guidelines.

The Commission is required by statute to examine the common law and statutes of this state and current judicial decisions for the purpose of discovering defects and anomalies in the law and recommending needed reforms. The Commission is also tasked with recommending changes in the law it considers necessary in order to modify or eliminate antiquated and inequitable rules of law, and bring the law of this state into harmony with modern conditions.

As part of an effort to reinvent government, there is an interest in determining whether there is a need to update the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act No. 179 of the Public Acts of 1937, specifically Chapter 307, Sentencing Guidelines promulgated in 1985. Information on the Sentencing Guidelines is published by the Michigan Judicial Institute at <http://courts.michigan.gov/courts/branches/technicalguidelines.htm>.

Michigan public safety agencies have pledged their cooperation and both the Michigan Senate and Michigan House of Representatives have requested the Commission to review this very important issue. In addition, funding has been allocated through the appropriations process to assist in these efforts.

The assistance of the Council of State Governments is respectfully requested to offer technical support to the Commission as they undertake a review of the law and advise the Legislature of changes that may be appropriate to update its provisions in light of present circumstances. Because of the potential impact on public safety programs of the state, the Commission has been requested to complete this review as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

*Rick Snyder*      *Randy Richards*      *Jose Briger*  
Rick Snyder, Governor      Randy Richards, Senate Minority Leader      Jose Briger, Speaker of the House

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www.michigan.gov

### SB 233 Sec. 351:

The funds appropriated in part 1 for the legislative council shall be used for a contract with the Council of State Governments to *continue its review of Michigan's sentencing guidelines and practices, including, but not limited to, studying length of prison stay and parole board discretion.*

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Organization of Presentation

Sentencing and Parole

Project Goals

Process Moving Forward

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Organization of Presentation

Sentencing and Parole

Project Goals

Process Moving Forward

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### Long History of Indeterminate Sentencing

A horizontal timeline with four yellow boxes containing the years 1850, 1908, 1963, and 1972. Below the timeline are three text boxes with a wavy bottom edge, each containing a legal reference and a description of indeterminate sentencing.

**1850**

*Const. 1963, Art. IV, Sec. 45.*  
“The legislature may provide by law for indeterminate sentences, so called, as a punishment for crime...”

**1908**

*MCL 769.8(1)*  
When a person is convicted for the first time for committing a felony and the punishment . . . may be imprisonment . . . , the court imposing sentence shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment, but shall fix a minimum term...., The maximum penalty provided by law shall be the maximum sentence.

**1963**

*People v. Lorenzen (1972);  
People v. Cook (1907)*

The indeterminate sentence act aims to provide greater protection to law-abiding members of society by “convert[ing] bad citizens into good citizens” and encouraging imprisoned offenders to reform themselves during incarceration

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### Beginning of the Modern Era, *People v. Tanner*

A horizontal timeline with a single yellow box containing the year 1972. Below the timeline is a text box with a wavy bottom edge containing the description of the Tanner rule and its impact.

**1972**

The “Tanner rule ” limited the length of an offender’s minimum sentence term to not more than two-thirds of the statutory maximum sentence, a significant check on judicial discretion.

- The rule made sense to the legislature, now codified at MCL 769.34(2)(b)

*Tanner* involved a 14 year 11 month minimum sentence and a 15 year maximum sentence. There were many similar cases.

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### Study Finds Disparities in Sentencing

1979 1983 1994 1998 2004 2013

**SENTENCING IN MICHIGAN**, Report of the Michigan Felony Sentencing Project  
July 1979 - Zalman, Ostrom, Guilliams, Peaslee

<p><b>Geographical disparity</b> in felony sentencing practices. <i>"...sentence a defendant receives is dependent, in part, on where he was sentenced."</i></p>	<p><b>Racial disparity</b> in felony sentencing practices.. <i>"...statistically different patterns in the sentencing of whites and non-whites."</i></p>
<p><b>Custodial status</b> of the individual impacted the probability of being incarcerated. <i>"... a rather invidious type of disparity."</i></p>	<p><b>Asking for a trial</b> increased the probability of being incarcerated. <i>"...oftentimes quite substantially."</i></p>

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### Michigan Supreme Court Adopts Guidelines in 1983 Modeled on Judicial Norms

1979 1983 1994 1998 2004 2013

In 2001 (*People v. Hegwood*), the Court described the period from 1983-1998

*"The effort reflected this Court's attempt to respond to unwarranted disparities in sentencing practices between judges. Thus, the very premise of the guidelines is that judicial discretion will be restricted to a certain degree."*

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### Legislature Moves Towards Adoption of Sentencing Guidelines By Passing HB 4782 (1994 PA 445)

1979 1983 1994 1998 2004 2013

Commission created and charged with developing sentencing guidelines. The Commission was directed to focus on the following:

- Proportionality**
  - Account for seriousness of offense and prior record
  - Reduce sentencing disparities
- Public Safety**
  - Determine prison versus alternative sanctions
- Impact to Resources**
  - State and Local

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### Legislature Adopts Sentencing Guidelines – 1998 PA 317

1979 1983 1994 1998 2004 2013

- Minimum ranges based on recommendations by the Sentencing Commission and lawmakers
- ❖ “Truth-in-Sentencing” tied to enactment of sentencing guidelines.
- ❖ Commission ceased to function after enactment, and was formally repealed by 2002 legislation, along with purposes of guidelines.

Source: Deming, Sheila, “Michigan’s Sentencing Guidelines.” Michigan Bar Journal 79.6 (2000): 652-655.  
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### Robust Appellate Jurisprudence of Sentencing Guidelines



- ❖ **Validity** - separation of powers & jury trial
- ❖ **Applicability** - to probation revocation
- ❖ **Scoring** - errors & clarifications
- ❖ **Departures** – requirements & appellate review

Source: *People v. Babcock*, 2003; *People v. Garza*, 2003; *People v. Hendrick*, 2005; *People v. McCuller*, 2007.  
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### National Center for State Courts Analyzed 2004 Sentencing Data



#### NCSC Findings

- Comparatively restrictive guidelines
- Low rates of departure
- Geographical disparities persist
- One of four guideline states without a standing Commission
- Comparatively complex, e.g., high number of grid cells

Source: *Assessing Consistency and Fairness in Sentencing: A Comparative Study in Three States*, National Center for State Courts, 2008.  
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## Michigan's Guidelines Are Unique

- ❑ Highly Complex
  - 1,032 potential cells into which an offender may fall. Determining the correct cell is based on a multi-dimensional scoring of many factors including offense characteristics and prior criminal record.
- ❑ Only address issues of “minimum” sentence
  - Guidelines do not impact the maximum length of incarceration.

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012.

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## Michigan's Sentencing Guidelines Are Highly Complex

- ❑ There are nine different “classes” of offenses, each with its own grid.
- ❑ Regardless of the grid to which an offense belongs, a multi-layered *scoring* process is required to determine the correct cell within the appropriate grid.
  - Prior 10 years' criminal record
  - Offense and offender characteristics (20 offense variables total; number considered depends on the type of offense – could be as many as 19 variables scored)
  - Habitual offender status (prior felony convictions)

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012.

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## In Handling Offense Characteristics, Michigan Is More Complex than Other States

### Michigan Guidelines

**9 Offense Classes**  
(with Class H the least serious)

2<sup>nd</sup> Deg. Mur  
Class A  
Class B  
Class C  
**Class D**  
Class E  
Class F  
Class G  
Class H

**Class D**  
All offense characteristics must be put through a scoring process to determine where along the severity continuum it falls.

**Offense Value**  
I Least Severe  
II  
III  
IV  
V  
VI Most Severe

### North Carolina Guidelines

**10 Offense Classes**  
(with Class I the least serious)

**Offense Class**  
A Most Severe  
B1  
B2  
C  
D Presumptive  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I Least Severe

Aggravated  
Mitigated

Many state grids capture offense severity in one row. Michigan has an additional dimension of scoring offense variables leading to many more potential rows into which an offense may fall.

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, MI Judicial Institute, June 2012; and Structured Sentencing: Training and Reference Manual, NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, August 2004.

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## Sentence Scoring: Determinants for Sentence Ranges

**Conviction Offense**  
(determines class and grid)  
Example: Attempted Murder

**Prior Record**  
(determines column on grid)

**Offense Variables**  
(determine row on grid)

**Habitual Offender**  
(determines potential increase in min sentence)

Sentencing Grid for Class C Offenses—MCL 777.64  
Sentencing Grid for Class B Offenses—MCL 777.63  
**Sentencing Grid for Class A Offenses—MCL 777.62**  
*Includes Ranges Calculated for habitual Offenders (MCL 777.21(3)(a)-(c))*

OV Level	PRV Level	PRV Level						Offender State			
		A	B	C	D	E	F				
OV Level	PRV Level	0 Points	1-9 Points	10-19 Points	20-29 Points	30-39 Points	40-49 Points	50-59 Points	60-69 Points	70-79 Points	80-89 Points
I 0-9 Points	I 0-9 Points	35	45	70	85	135	180				
II 10-24 Points	I 0-9 Points	21	27	42	51	106	168	225	315	405	HO2
III 25-34 Points	II 10-24 Points	27	34	51	61	127	202	270	360	450	HO3
IV 35-49 Points	III 25-34 Points	34	42	61	72	150	240	330	420	510	HO4
V 50-59 Points	IV 35-49 Points	42	51	81	108	225	360	495	630	765	HO5
VI 60-69 Points	V 50-59 Points	51	61	106	135	285	450	615	780	945	HO6
VII 70-79 Points	VI 60-69 Points	61	72	127	156	330	510	690	870	1050	HO7
VIII 80-89 Points	VII 70-79 Points	72	85	150	180	380	570	765	960	1155	HO8
IX 90-99 Points	VIII 80-89 Points	85	106	180	225	465	705	945	1185	1425	HO9
X 100-109 Points	IX 90-99 Points	106	135	240	300	630	945	1260	1575	1890	HO10

An offender falling into the highlighted cell would face a minimum sentence of 51-106 months

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, MI Judicial Institute, June 2012.  
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### Three Types of Cells on Grids

#### Sentencing Grid for Class F Offenses

Example: Fraudulently obtaining Controlled Sub.

OV Level	PRV Level						Offender Status	
	A 0 Points	B 1-9 Points	C 10-24 Points	D 25-49 Points	E 50-74 Points	F 75+ Points		
I 0-9 Points	0	3*	0	9*	2	23	10	23
		3*		11*		28		28
		4*		13*		34		34
		6*		18*		46		46
II 10-34 Points	0	6*	0	17*	5	23	10	24
		7*		21		28		30
		9*		25		34		36
		12*		34		46		48
III 35-74 Points	0	9*	2	23	10	29	14	36
		11*		28		36		43
		13*		34		46		58
		18*		46		58		60
IV 75+ Points	0	17*	5	24	12	30	17	37
		21		36		45		45
		25		43		58		60
		34		58		60		60

#### Intermediate Sanction

Any sanction other than prison or state reformatory  
- May include probation and/or jail

#### Straddle

Cells where the sentence may be prison or intermediate sanctions

#### Prison

The presumed sentence is to prison. A lesser sentence would be considered a departure.

In both "straddle" and "intermediate sanction" cells, a sentence below the low end of the cell range is not considered a departure

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, MI Judicial Institute, June 2012.

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### Michigan's Sentencing Guidelines Do not Impact Maximum Sentence Length

Hypothetical where an offender faces minimum of 5 years in prison...

**Kansas:** guidelines dictate maximum sentence and available time credits.

No less than 60 months w/ good time  
Max sent = 71 months

No parole board, but offenders must "earn" their way to the minimum.

**North Carolina:** guidelines dictate minimum and maximum sentence.

Min sentence = 60 months  
Max sent = 84 months

**Michigan:** guidelines dictate minimum sentence in most cases. The Parole Board controls most of the prison sentence.

Min sentence = 60 months

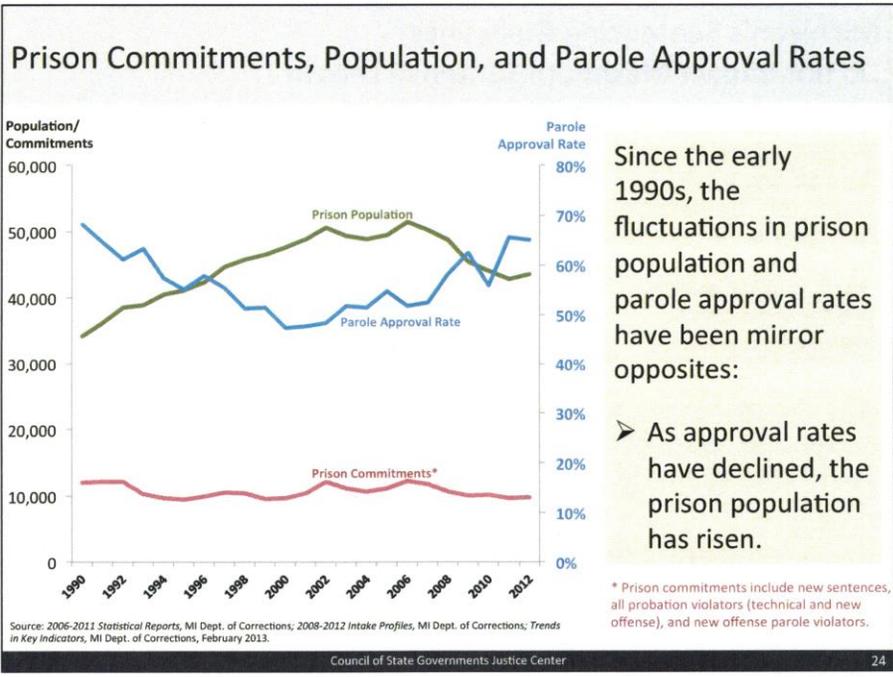
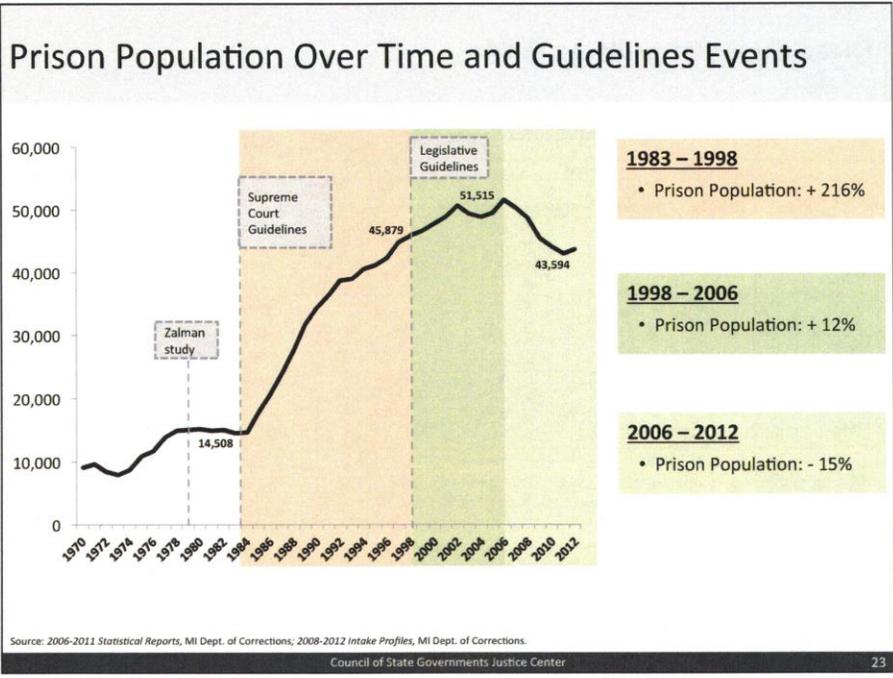
Parole board determines when released.

Max sentence = 180-240 months (set in statute for specific offense)

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, MI Judicial Institute, June 2012; Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Desk Reference Manual 2012, KS Sentencing Commission; and Structured Sentencing: Training and Reference Manual, NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, August 2004.

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### Despite Complexity and Passage of Time, Research into Sentencing Guidelines Is Limited

- NCSC study is the only report relating to the sentencing guidelines since they were enacted into law 15 years ago.
- Unknowns about impacts of sentencing guidelines:
  - Have sentencing disparities continued since 2004?
  - Do the guidelines maximize public safety? Do they complement principles of effective supervision and recidivism reduction?
  - What are impacts to local and state resources?

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### Organization of Presentation

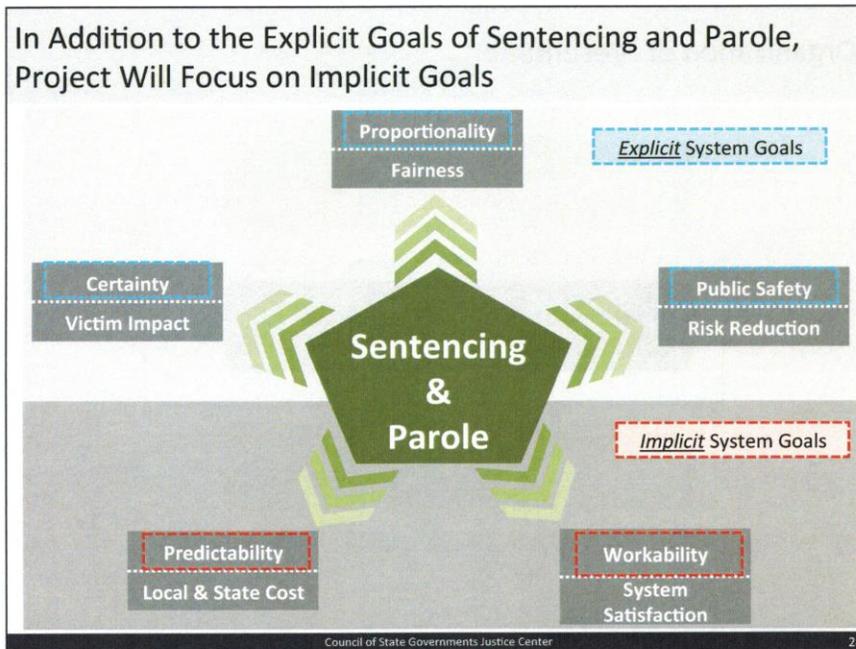
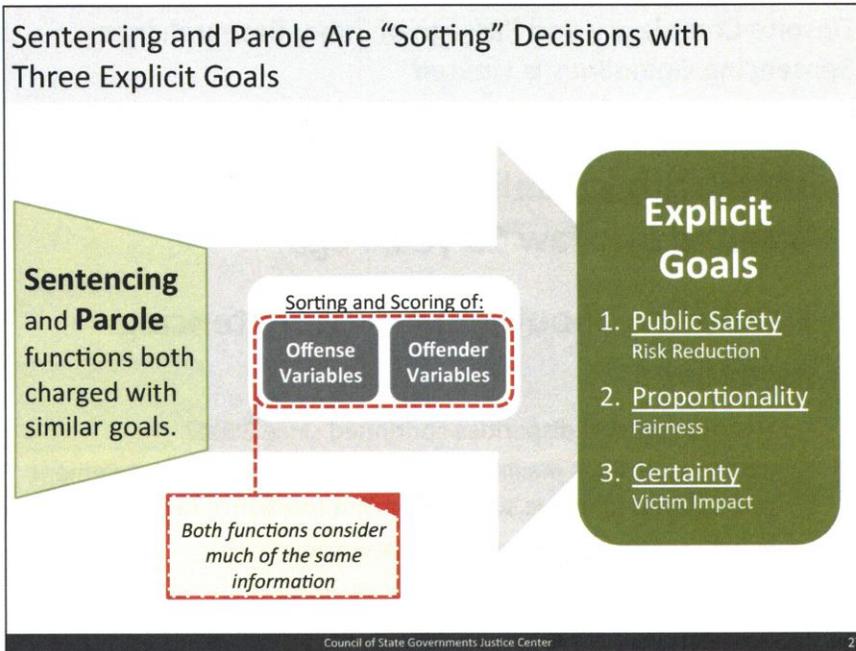
Sentencing and Parole

**Project Goals**

Process Moving Forward

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## Do Sentencing Guidelines and Larger Criminal Justice System Maximize Value for the Public?

### *Potential Research Questions:*

System Goal	Question
Public Safety	Do the sentencing and parole decisions promote risk reduction?
Proportionality	Is there disparity in sentencing and time served for similar cases? If so, what are the causes?
Certainty	Are victims satisfied or frustrated with the uncertain portion of a sentence?
Predictability	To what degree are sentencing and parole decisions driving population trends?
Workability	Is the complexity of the sentencing system sufficiently advancing other goals to be worth the effort?

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## Long-Term Trends Since 2008 Have Been Mostly Good, But There Are Some Concerning Signs

Generally positive trends in Michigan during recent years.

- ✓ Crime has been down, as well as arrests for serious offenses.
- ✓ Felony case filings and 'guilty' dispositions in the courts are down.

### However...

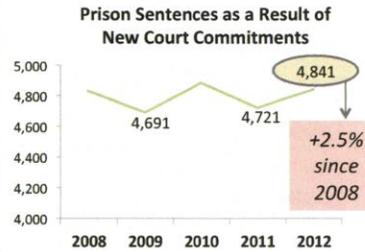
- Share of guilty verdicts resulting in a sentence to prison ticking upward.
- Increasing rate of failure and revocation to prison among probationers.

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### Increasing Rate of Sentences to Prison Driving Increase in Admissions to Prison

Year	Felony Convictions	Prison Sentences	Prison % of Convictions
2008	58,113	11,292	19.4%
2009	55,592	10,702	19.3%
2010	53,422	10,831	20.3%
2011	50,862	10,287	20.2%
2012	50,833	10,547	20.7%
2008-12 % Chg	- 13%	- 7%	+ 7%

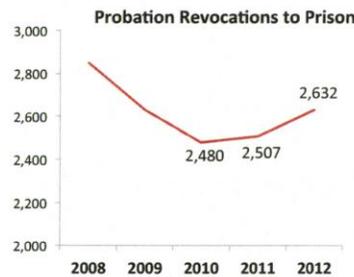
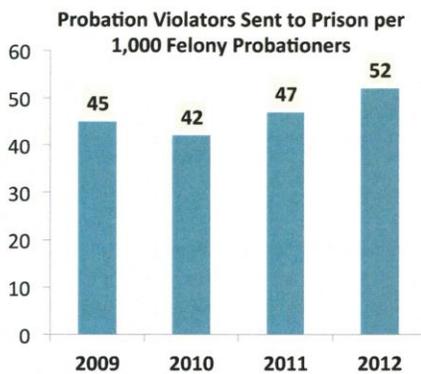


If the 2012 prison rate were 19.4% as in 2008, there would have been almost 700 fewer sentences to prison.

Source: Statistical Report Supplement, 2003-2011: Court Dispositions, MI Dept. of Corrections, December 2012; Statewide Dispositions – Fiscal Year 2012, Office of Community Alternatives, MI Dept. of Corrections, November 2012; 2006-2011 Statistical Reports, MI Dept. of Corrections; 2008-2012 Intake Profiles, MI Dept. of Corrections.

### Increasing Rate of Probation Failure Driving Increase in Admissions to Prison

Probation revocation rate increased almost 24% from 2010 to 2012.



Number of probation revocations to prison increased 6% from 2010 to 2012.

Source: 2006-2011 Statistical Reports, MI Dept. of Corrections; 2008-2012 Intake Profiles, MI Dept. of Corrections; Trends in Key Indicators, MI Dept. of Corrections, February 2013.

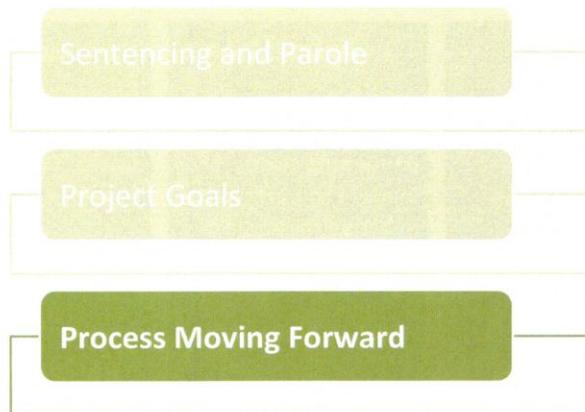
## Does System Maximize Value? ...Some Early Indicators Are Available

System Goal	Question	Current Knowledge
Public Safety	Do the sentencing and parole decisions promote risk reduction?	Indications are that probation recidivism is on the rise.
Proportionality	Is there disparity in sentencing and time served for similar cases? If so, what are the causes?	Prior research and current anecdotes suggest disparity.
Certainty	Are victims satisfied or frustrated with the uncertain portion of a sentence?	We do not know, but plan on investigating.
Predictability	To what degree are sentencing and parole decisions driving population trends?	Sentencing contributes, but parole is major driver.
Workability	Is the complexity of the sentencing system sufficiently advancing other goals to be worth the effort?	Lots of appellate activity; not much user dissatisfaction detected.

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## Organization of Presentation



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### Project Integrity and Policy Objectives

**Data driven analyses of sentencing:**

- Disparity in sentencing
- Effectiveness of supervision

**Identify policies to:**

- ✓ Make sentencing and parole decisions more cost-effective
- ✓ Retain truth-in-sentencing and increase certainty of time served
- ✓ Improve public safety by strengthening probation and parole supervision

**Ensure analyses reflect both state and local concerns:**

- Use of jail and probation at the local level

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### Accountability for the Process

<b>Data</b>	<b>Collaboration</b>	<b>Leadership</b>
Justice Center synthesizes and conceptualizes the data that Michigan provides	Justice Center supports in convening state leaders to participate in active discussions	Michigan provides leadership and the Justice Center provides support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System dynamics</li> <li>• Guideline scoring</li> <li>• Risk reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bipartisan</li> <li>• Inter-branch</li> <li>• Inter-disciplinary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication</li> <li>• Policy adoption</li> <li>• Sustainability</li> </ul>

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### Justice Center Data Requests Are Underway

Data	Source	Status
Crime and Arrest	State Police	Obtained
Criminal History	State Police	In Discussions
Court Dispositions	Judiciary; DOC	Requested
Jail	Kent and Jackson Counties; DOC	In Discussions
Community Corrections	Kent and Jackson Counties	In Discussions
Probation	Department of Corrections	Requested
Prison	Department of Corrections	Requested
Parole	Department of Corrections	Requested
Parole Board Decision-Making	Department of Corrections	Requested
Appellate Court Activity	Court of Appeals & Supreme Court	In Discussions

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### Project Will Require Stakeholder Engagement



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### Tentative Project Timeline

Dates	Activity
May – October 2013	Data Collection
<b>June 20</b>	<b>MLRC Meeting – Kick off</b>
June	Begin soliciting stakeholder input
July – October	Finish data collection & begin detailed data analysis
<b>September</b>	<b>MLRC Meeting – Review Findings</b>
September – October	Additional data analysis & meetings with stakeholders
<b>November</b>	<b>MLRC Meeting – Review Findings</b>
December 21, 2013	 at 
<b>January 2014</b>	<b>MLRC Meeting – Review Findings</b>
January – March	Model potential policy options
<b>March 2014</b>	<b>MLRC Meeting – Discuss Policy Options</b>

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## Thank You

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